# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:

2001-164476

(43)Date of publication of application: 19.06.2001

(51)Int.Cl.

D06N 3/00 B05D 5/00 B05D 5/10 B32B 7/02 B32B 27/00 B32B 27/18 C09D 5/20 C09D 5/24 C09D 7/12 C09D201/00

(21)Application number: 11-343052

(71)Applicant: DAINIPPON PRINTING CO LTD

KISHU PAPER CO LTD

(22)Date of filing:

02.12.1999

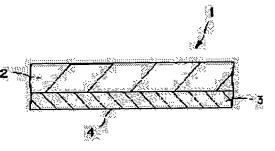
(72)Inventor: KUBOTA TAKESHI

HASHIKAWA JUNICHI TERATANI HIROSHI

# (54) PROCESSING RELEASE PAPER

#### (57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a processing release paper having no defects, such as a crack caused by electrostatic discharge, on a releasing resin layer, and therefore make it possible to produce a good artificial leather having no defect, such as a crack, by preventing the electrostatic discharge from generating. SOLUTION: This processing release paper comprises a laminate which is composed of a substrate and the releasing resin layer adhered to at least one of both the surfaces of the substrate, wherein the substrate has a surface resistivity ( $\Omega$ ) and/or a volume resistivity ( $\Omega$ .cm) of 0.1 × 1010 to 6.0 × 1010.



#### **LEGAL STATUS**

[Date of request for examination]

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

# (19)日本国特許庁 (JP)

# (12) 公開特許公報(A)

(11)特許出願公開番号 特開2001-164476 (P2001-164476A)

(43)公開日 平成13年6月19日(2001.6.19)

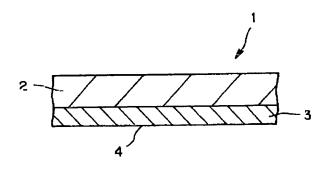
(51) Int.Cl. <sup>7</sup>		酸別記号		FI					-7]-ド(参考)	
D06N	3/00	DAC		D 0	6 N	3/00		DAC	4D075	
	-	DAC		B 0		5/00		Λ	4 F 0 5 5	
B05D	5/00 5/10			20		5/10			4F100	
13 O O D		104		в 3	2 R	7/02		1.04	4 J 0 3 8	
B 3 2 B	7/02	104		БО		27/00		L		
	27/00		審查請求	未請求		項の数 4	OL	(全 6 頁)	最終頁に続く	
(21)出腹番号		特願平11-343052		• •••••	000002897 大日本印刷株式会社					
(22) 別顧日		平成11年12月2日(1999	. 12. 2)			東京都	新宿区		丁目1番1号	
				(71)	出願人	•	59217:416 紀州製紙株式会社			
		•		大阪府大阪市北区堂島浜一丁目 4番16号					-丁目4番16号	
				(72)発明者 久保田 新				n. K		
						東京都	新宿区	市谷加賀町一	-丁目1番1号	
				1		大日才	印刷棋	式会社内		
				(74)	代理人	10009	5463			
						弁理∃	- 米田	1 潤三 (タ	11名)	
						弁理士	: 米田	日 潤三 (夕	1.名) 最終頁	

## (54) 【発明の名称】 工程剥離紙

# (57)【要約】

【課題】 静電気発生によるひび割れ等の欠陥を離型性 樹脂層にもたず、静電気の発生を抑えてひび割れ等の欠 陥のない良好な合成皮革の製造を可能とした工程剥離紙 を提供する。

【解決手段】 工程剥離紙を、基体と、この基体の少なくとも一方の面に設けられた離型性樹脂層との積層体からなる構成とし、基体を表面抵抗値  $(\Omega)$  および/または体積抵抗値  $(\Omega \cdot cm)$  が  $0.1 \times 10^{10} \sim 6.0 \times 10^{10}$  の範囲内のものとする。



#### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 基体と該基体の少なくとも一方の面に設けられた離型性樹脂層との積層体である工程剥離紙において、前記基体の表面抵抗値  $(\Omega)$  および/または体積抵抗値  $(\Omega \cdot cm)$  が $0.1 \times 10^{10} \sim 6.0 \times 10^{10}$ の範囲にあることを特徴とする工程剥離紙。

【請求項2】 前記基体は、有機高分子導電剤および/または無機導電剤を0.05~3.00g/m²の範囲で含有するもの、あるいは、少なくとも一方の面に有機高分子導電剤および/または無機導電剤が0.05~3.00g/m²の範囲で塗布されたものであることを特徴とする請求項1に記載の工程剥離紙。

【請求項3】 前記離型性樹脂層は、アルキッド系樹脂、アクリル系樹脂、ポリエチレン系樹脂、ポリプロピレン系樹脂、ポリメチルペンテン系樹脂、シリコーン系樹脂、紫外線硬化型樹脂、電離放射線硬化型樹脂のいずれかからなり、厚みは4~50μmの範囲にあることを特徴とする請求項1または請求項2に記載の工程剥離紙

【請求項4】 前記離型性樹脂層は、多層構造であることを特徴とする請求項3に記載の工程剥離紙。

#### 【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は工程剥離紙に係り、 特に合成皮革の製造に使用される工程剥離紙に関する。 【0002】

【従来の技術】従来から製造されている合成皮革には、ポリウレタン(PU)レザー、セミ合皮、塩化ビニル(PVC)レザー等がある。PUレザーの製造方法としては、例えば、工程剥離紙上にペースト状のPU樹脂を塗布し、乾燥・固化した後に基布を貼合して工程剥離紙から剥離する方法がある。

【0003】また、セミ合皮の製造方法としては、工程 剥離紙上にペースト状のPU樹脂を塗布して乾燥・固化 した後、PVC発泡層を形成して基布と貼合し、工程剥 離紙から剥離する方法がある。

【0004】従来から使用されている工程剥離紙としては、PUレザー製造用として紙面pH3~8の基体にポリプロピレン(PP)を塗布して厚さ20~50μm程度の離型性樹脂層を設けた工程剥離紙(PPタイプ)がある。また、セミ合皮製造用またはPVCレザー製造用として、紙面pH3~8の基体にメチルペンテン系ポリマーを塗布して厚さ20~50μm程度の単層の離型性樹脂層を設けた工程剥離紙(メチルペンテン系ポリマータイプ)、あるいは、紙面pH3~8の基体にアクリル系樹脂を塗布して厚さ20~50μm程度の離型性樹脂層を設けた工程剥離紙(アクリル系樹脂タイプ)がある。

【0005】また、他のタイプの工程剥離紙としては、 基体上に表面を平滑にした厚み4~15µm程度のメラ ミンアルキッド樹脂を離型性樹脂層として設けた工程剥離紙、基体上に紫外線硬化型樹脂あるいは電離放射線硬化型樹脂からなる離型性樹脂層を設けた工程剥離紙がある。

#### [0006]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、上述のような工程剥離紙の基体として通常の紙を使用した場合、離型性樹脂層の塗布形成時に静電気が発生し易く、さらに、この工程剥離紙を用いた合成皮革の製造では、工程剥離紙からの合成皮革の剥離という工程が存在するため、静電気の発生は避けられなかった。このように、工程剥離紙の製造時、合成皮革製造時に静電気が発生すると、工程剥離紙の離型性樹脂層や合成皮革にひび割れが生じるという問題がある。

【0007】上記のような静電気発生の防止対策として、モールを設置する、加湿雰囲気にする等の手段もあるが、特に冬期の乾燥時には、このような対策では不十分である。また、静電気の帯電量が多くなると、火災発生の危険性もあり、十分な静電気対策が要望されている。

【0008】本発明は、このような事情に鑑みてなされたものであり、静電気発生によるひび割れ等の欠陥を離型性樹脂層にもたず、静電気の発生を抑えてひび割れ等の欠陥のない良好な合成皮革の製造を可能とした工程剥離紙を提供することを目的とする。

#### [0009]

【課題を解決するための手段】このような目的を達成するために、本発明の工程剥離紙は、基体と該基体の少なくとも一方の面に設けられた離型性樹脂層との積層体である工程剥離紙において、前記基体の表面抵抗値( $\Omega$ )および/または体積抵抗値( $\Omega$ ・cm)が0.1×1010~6.0×1010の範囲にあるような構成とした。

【0010】また、本発明の工程剥離紙は、前記基体が有機高分子導電剤および/または無機導電剤を0.05~3.00g/m²の範囲で含有するもの、あるいは、少なくとも一方の面に有機高分子導電剤および/または無機導電剤が0.05~3.00g/m²の範囲で塗布されたものであるような構成とした。

【0011】また、上記のような工程剥離紙において、前記離型性樹脂層がアルキッド系樹脂、アクリル系樹脂、ポリエチレン系樹脂、ポリプロピレン系樹脂、ポリメチルペンテン系樹脂、シリコーン系樹脂、紫外線硬化型樹脂、電離放射線硬化型樹脂等のいずれかからなり、厚みは4~50μmの範囲にあるような構成、さらに、前記離型性樹脂層が多層構造であるような構成とした。【0012】上記のような本発明では、工程剥離紙の製造時、および、工程剥離紙を用いた合成皮革製造時において、基体は静電気の発生を防止する作用をなす。

#### [0013]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明の実施の形態につい

て図面を参照して説明する。図1は本発明の工程剥離紙の一例を示す概略断面図である。図1において工程剥離紙1は、基体2と、この基体2の一方の面に設けられた離型性樹脂層3とからなり、離型性樹脂層3の表面には、表面平滑パターン4が設けられている。

【0014】また、図2は本発明の工程剥離紙の他の例を示す概略断面図である。図2において工程剥離紙11は、基体12と、この基体12の一方の面に設けられた離型性樹脂層13とからなり、離型性樹脂層13の表面には、凹凸パターン14が設けられている。

【0015】このような本発明の工程剥離紙1,11では、基体2,12の表面抵抗値(Ω)および/または体積抵抗値(Ω·cm)が0.1×10<sup>10</sup>~6.0×10<sup>10</sup>の範囲内にあることを特徴とする。表面抵抗値(Ω)および/または体積抵抗値(Ω·cm)が上記の範囲内にあることにより、静電気帯電の防止効果が得られ、後述するような離型性樹脂層3,13の形成時や、工程剥離紙1,11を用いた合成皮革製造時において、静電気発生によるひび割れが剥製性樹脂層3,13や合成皮革に発生することが防止できる。

【0016】尚、本発明では、基体2,12の表面抵抗値や体積抵抗値の測定方法を以下のように規定する。すなわち、基体の幅方向で中央と両端の3箇所にて試料を各1点サンプリングし、これを20℃、65%RHの環境下に1時間放置した後、電気抵抗測定装置(横河ヒューレッドバッカー社製4329A+16008Aセル)により測定する。

【0017】工程剥離紙1,11を構成する基体2,12は、クラフト紙、上質紙等の紙を使用することができる。基体2,12の厚さは、使用する材料等を考慮するとともに、後述するようなエンボス加工により凹凸パターン14が離型性樹脂層13の表面に形成できるような厚さに設定することが好ましく、例えば、50~200μm程度の範囲で設定することができる。また、基体2の離型性樹脂層3形成側の面、および、基体12の離型性樹脂層13形成側の面は、基体と離型性樹脂層との接着性を高めるために予め加熱あるいはコロナ放電処理等を施してもよい。

【0018】基体2,12の主原料の配合としては、以下の配合が可能である。パルプ配合としては、L-BKP、N-BKPをパルプ繊維の主体とし、これに損紙、古紙パルプを適宜配合する。また、添加剤としては、内添サイズ剤、カチオン化澱粉、脂肪酸エステル系や特殊パラフィン系等の消泡剤等を用いることができる。

【0019】基体製造のサイズプレス工程においては、コーンスターチ、表面サイズ剤、導電剤等を配合したサイズプレス液を原紙に塗工する。このサイズプレス工程を経ることにより、サイズプレス液は基体の両面に塗布され、基体内部にも含浸されることになる。

【0020】使用する導電剤は、有機高分子導電剤およ

び/または無機導電剤である。有機高分子導電剤としては、ポリビニルアルコール、ポリアクリルアミド、ポリエチレングリコール等の非イオン性ポリマー、スルホン化スチレン樹脂等のアニオン性極性基をもつポリマー、第4級アンモニウムクロライド等の第4級アンモニウム塩であるカチオン性ポリマー等が挙げられる。また、無機導電剤としては、酸化カルシウム、アルミン酸ソーダ、酸化亜鉛、酸化錫、塩化カルシウム、塩化リチウム、塩化カリウム、塩化マグネシウム、塩化ナトリウム、カーボンブラック等が挙げられる。

【0021】上記のような導電剤の基体2、12における含有量、あるいは、基体2、12表面における塗工量は、 $0.05\sim3.0$ g/m²、好ましくは $0.2\sim2.0$ g/m²の範囲内とすることができる。導電剤量が0.05g/m²未満であると、基体2、12の表面抵抗値( $\Omega$ )および/または体積抵抗値( $\Omega \cdot c$ m)が $0.1\times10^{10}$ 未満となり易く、靜電気帯電の防止効果が不十分なものとなり、後述する離型性樹脂層3、13の形成時や、工程剥離紙1.11を用いた合成皮革製造時において、靜電気発生によるひび割れが剥製性樹脂層3、13や合成皮革に発生することになる。また、導電剤量が3.0g/m²を超えても、静電気帯電の防止効果の更なる向上が得られず、材料コスト的にも不利となる

【0022】工程剥離紙1,11を構成する離型性樹脂 **層3.13は、アルキッド系樹脂、アクリル系樹脂、ポ** リエチレン系樹脂、ポリプロピレン系樹脂、ポリメチル ペンテン系樹脂、シリコーン系樹脂、紫外線硬化型樹 脂、電離放射線硬化型樹脂等の公知の樹脂を使用するこ とができ、合成皮革用の樹脂との剥離性を考慮して選定 することができ、特にポリメチルペンテン系樹脂、ポリ プロピレン樹脂、および、アルキッド樹脂が好ましい。 【0023】離型性樹脂層3,13の形成は、上記樹脂 を基体2,12上にロールコート、グラビアコート、押 出しコート、ナイフコート、マイヤーバーコート、ディ ッピングコート等の方式で塗布する方法、接着剤塗布ラ ミネートや熱溶融ラミネート等によるフィルムラミネー ト法等により行うことができる。樹脂の硬化方法は、熱 硬化方法、紫外線や電離放射線等の硬化法等、いずれの 方法であってもよい。また、離型性樹脂層3, 13は、 合成皮革の剥離性、工程等を考慮して、多層構造として もよい。この離型性樹脂層の形成工程では、上述のよう に基体2, 12の表面抵抗値( $\Omega$ )および/または体積 抵抗値 (Ω·cm) が0.1×1010~6.0×1010 の範囲内にあるので、静電気帯電の防止効果が十分に発 現され、静電気発生によるひび割れが離型性樹脂層に発 生することが防止される。

【0024】このような離型性樹脂層3, 13の厚みは、 $3\sim100\mu$ m、好ましくは $4\sim50\mu$ m程度とすることができる。離型性樹脂層の厚みが $3\mu$ m未満であ

ると、合成皮革製造時において合成皮革との剥離性が悪くなり、 $100\mu$ mを超えると、工程剥離紙のカールが大きくなるとともに、凹凸パターン14の深さを十分な深さ( $50\mu$ mを超える深さ)とすることが困難になり好ましくない。

【0025】離型性樹脂層3に表面平滑パターン4をもつ工程剥離紙1は、上記のような工程により得られる。一方、離型性樹脂層13に凹凸パターン14を持つ工程剥離紙11は、次のようなエンボス工程をとる。すなわち、凹凸を形成したエンボスロールと、その凹凸を受けるペーパーロールまたは金属ロール、あるいは、エンボスロールの凹凸形状に対応した表面凹凸をもつ金属ロールとを対向して備えるエンボス加工機に、上記の離型性樹脂層13がエンボスロールに当接するように工程剥離紙を流し、加熱されたエンボスロールにより圧力をかけて、離型性樹脂層13に凹凸パターン14を形成する。通常、エンボスロールの加熱温度は80~150℃、圧力は40~100kg/cm程度が好ましい。

【0026】次に、本発明の工程剥離紙を用いた合成皮革の製造について説明する。まず、工程剥離紙の離型性樹脂層上に合成皮革用の樹脂組成物を塗布する。離型性樹脂層上に塗布された樹脂層には、離型性樹脂層の表面パターン形状に対応した絵柄(凹凸絵柄)が形成される。その後、これに基布(例えば、織布、不織布等)を貼り合わせ、樹脂層を乾燥し冷却した後、剥離して合成皮革を得ることができる。

【0027】このような本発明の工程剥離紙を用いた合成皮革の製造方法では、基体の表面抵抗値(Ω)および/または体積抵抗値(Ω・cm)が0.1×10<sup>10</sup>~6.0×10<sup>10</sup>の範囲内にあるので、良好な静電気帯電の防止効果が得られ、静電気発生によるひび割れが合成皮革や工程剥離紙の離型性樹脂層に発生することが防止される。

【0028】尚、上記の合成皮革用の樹脂組成物には、ボリウレタン、ボリ塩化ビニル等の樹脂を用いることができる。ポリウレタンを用いる場合は、樹脂組成物の固形分を20~50%程度とすることが好ましい。また、ボリ塩化ビニルを用いる場合は、フタル酸ジオクチル、フタル酸ジラウリル等の可塑剤、発泡剤、安定剤等と混合し分散させた樹脂組成物を使用することが好ましい。このような樹脂組成物の塗布方法としては、ナイフコート、ロールコート、グラビアコート等の従来公知の塗布方法を挙げることができる。

[0029]

【実施例】次に、具体的な実施例を示して本発明を更に 詳細に説明する。

【0030】 [実施例1] N-BKP22.5重量%、 L-BKP67.5重量%、および、工程から発生した 損紙を10重量%配合して叩解したパルプスラリーに対 して、カチオン化澱粉を0.7重量%、サイズ剤として のロジンエマルジョンを 0. 15重量%添加した。次いで、パルプスラリーを p H 5. 5 に調整して原紙を抄造し、サイズプレス工程でコーンスターチ、表面サイズ剤および導電剤を配合したサイズプレス液を原紙に塗工して、米坪量 1 25 g/m²の紙を抄造して基体とした。尚、導電剤としては、第4級アンモニウムクロライドを使用し、基体の導電剤含有量は 2. 0 g/m²であった。

【0031】次に、上記の基体について、抄造流れ方向に直角な方向(幅方向)で中央と両端の3箇所にて試料を各1点サンプリングし、これを20℃、65%RHの環境下に24時間放置した後、電気抵抗測定装置(横河ヒューレッドパッカー社製4329A+16008Aセル)にて表面抵抗値( $\Omega$ )、体積抵抗値( $\Omega$ ・cm)を測定した結果、 $0.2\times10^{10}$ であった。

【0032】このように抄造した基体に、ポリプロピレン系樹脂(チッソ(株)製FW163)を押し出しコート法により塗布し乾燥して、厚み30μmの離型性樹脂層を形成した。次いで、凹凸を形成したエンボスロールとペーパーロールとを対向して備えたエンボス加工機に、上記の離型性樹脂層がエンボスロールに当接するように通して、離型性樹脂層に凹凸パターンを形成し、本発明の工程剥離紙を得た。尚、エンボスロールの温度を120℃、エンボスロールによる離型性樹脂層への加圧を60kg/cmに設定した。

【0033】この離型性樹脂層の形成は、温度25℃、湿度20%の環境下で行ったが、静電気の影響を受けることなく、離型性樹脂層にはひび割れ等の欠陥発生はみられなかった。

【0034】上記のように作製した工程剥離紙を用いて合成皮革を作製した。すなわち、まず、工程剥離紙の離型性樹脂層側に、固形分30%の合成皮革表皮用のポリウレタン樹脂組成物をナイフコート法で塗布(クリアランス150μm)し、乾燥後、ポリウレタン樹脂接着剤をナイフコート法で塗布して乾燥し、この接着剤面に基布を貼り合わせ、乾燥して熟成後に工程剥離紙から剥離して、凹凸パターンに対応した凹凸絵柄を有する合成皮革を得た。

【0035】上記の合成皮革の作製は、温度25℃、湿度20%の環境下で行ったが、静電気の影響を受けることなく、合成皮革にはひび割れ等の欠陥発生はみられなかった。

【0036】 [実施例2] 使用する導電剤として塩化マグネシウムを使用し、基体の導電剤含有量を $0.1g/m^2$ とした他は、実施例1と同様にして基体を作製した。この基体について、実施例1と同様にして表面抵抗値( $\Omega$ )、体積抵抗値( $\Omega$ ·cm)を測定した結果、それぞれ $1.0\times10^{10}$ 、 $1.4\times10^{10}$ であった。

【0037】このように抄造した基体に、実施例1と同様にして厚み30μmの離型性樹脂層を形成し、凹凸パ

ターンを設けて工程剥離紙を得た。この離型性樹脂層の形成は、温度25℃、湿度20%の環境下で行ったが、静電気の影響を受けることなく、離型性樹脂層にはひび割れ等の欠陥発生はみられなかった。

【0038】上記のように作製した工程剥離紙を用いて、実施例1と同様にして合成皮革を作製した。その結果、凹凸パターンに対応した凹凸絵柄を有する合成皮革を得ることができ、また、静電気の影響を受けることなく、合成皮革にはひび割れ等の欠陥発生はみられなかった。

【0039】 [実施例3] 使用する導電剤としてポリスチレンスルホン酸塩を使用し、基体の導電剤含有量を3.0g/ $m^2$ とした他は、実施例1と同様にして基体を作製した。この基体について、実施例1と同様にして表面抵抗値( $\Omega$ )、体積抵抗値( $\Omega$ ·cm)を測定した結果、それぞれ1.8×10 $^{10}$ 、2.6×10 $^{10}$ であった。

【0040】このように抄造した基体に、実施例1と同様にして厚み30μmの離型性樹脂層を形成し、凹凸パターンを設けて工程剥離紙を得た。この離型性樹脂層の形成は、温度25℃、温度20%の環境下で行ったが、静電気の影響を受けることなく、離型性樹脂層にはひび割れ等の欠陥発生はみられなかった。

【0041】上記のように作製した工程剥離紙を用いて、実施例1と同様にして合成皮革を作製した。その結果、凹凸パターンに対応した凹凸絵柄を有する合成皮革を得ることができ、また、静電気の影響を受けることなく、合成皮革にはひび割れ等の欠陥発生はみられなかった。

【0042】 [比較例] 基体の作製に用いるサイズプレス液に導電剤を含有させない他は、実施例1と同様にして、基体を作製した。この基体について、実施例1と同様にして表面抵抗値( $\Omega$ )、体積抵抗値( $\Omega$ ・c m)を測定した結果、それぞれ2.  $0\times10^{11}$ 、4.  $5\times10^{11}$ であった。

【0043】このように抄造した基体に、実施例1と同

様にして厚み30μmの離型性樹脂層を形成し、凹凸パターンを設けて工程剥離紙を得た。この離型性樹脂層の形成は、温度25℃、湿度20%の環境下で行ったが、静電気は生じていたものの、離型性樹脂層にはひび割れ等の欠陥発生はみられなかった。

【0044】次に、上記のように作製した工程剥離紙を用いて、実施例1と同様に、温度25℃、湿度20%の環境下で合成皮革を作製した。その結果、凹凸パターンに対応した凹凸絵柄を有する合成皮革を得ることができた。しかし、静電気が発生して、工程剥離紙の離型性樹脂層、および、合成皮革にひび割れによる欠陥が発生した。

#### [0045]

【発明の効果】以上詳述したように、本発明によれば工程剥離紙を、基体と、この基体の少なくとも一方の面に設けられた離型性樹脂層との積層体からなる構成とし、基体を表面抵抗値(Ω)および/または体積抵抗値(Ω・cm)が0.1×10<sup>10</sup>~6.0×10<sup>10</sup>の範囲内のものとするので、離型性樹脂層は、その形成時に静電気によるひび割れ等の欠陥を生じることがなく良好なものであり、本発明の工程剥離紙を用いた合成皮革の製造では、雰囲気の湿度に関係なく、静電気の発生を抑えてひび割れ等の欠陥のない高品質の合成皮革製造を可能とする

#### 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の工程剥離紙の一例を示す概略断面図で \* 2

【図2】本発明の工程剥離紙の他の例を示す概略断面図 である。

#### 【符号の説明】

1.11…工程剥離紙

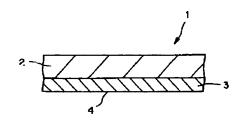
2, 12…基体

3,13…離型性樹脂層

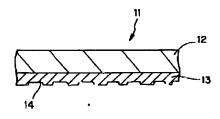
4…表面平滑パターン

14…凹凸パターン

【図1】



【図2】



# フロントページの続き

(51) Int. Cl. 7	識別記号	FΙ			(参考)
B32B	27/18	B32B	27/18	;	D
C.0 9 D	5/20	C09D	5/20	)	
	5/24		5/24	ļ	
	7/12		7/12	2	Α
					Z
	201/00	201/00			
(72)発明者	橋川 淳一	Fターム(	参考)	4D075	AEO3 BB46Z BB47Z CAO7
	東京都新宿区市谷加賀町一丁目1番1号				CA22 DA04 DB18 DC38 EA02
	大日本印刷株式会社内				EA21 EB13 EB22 EB32 EB42
(72)発明者	寺谷 弘				ECO1 ECO7 EC60
	大阪府吹田市南吹田4丁目20番1号 紀州			4F055	AA01 BA10 CA12 FA02 FA05
	製紙株式会社大阪工場内				FA06 FA10 FA24 FA27 GA11
					GA12
				4F100	AAOOB AHOOB AKO1B AKO4B
					AKO7B AKO8B AK25B AK41B
					AK52B ATOOA BAO2 CA21B
	•				DG10 EH46B GB90 JB14B
					JG03 JG04A JK14 JL14B
					YYOOA
				4J038	CB021 CB081 CB121 CC092
					CE022 CG141 CG172 DD121
				-	DF022 DL031 EA011 EA012
					HA026 HA106 HA186 HA216
					HA246 KA12 NA10 NA20
					PA17 PC10

## \* NOTICES \*

JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.\*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

#### **CLAIMS**

#### [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The process releasing paper characterized by the surface-electrical-resistance value (omega) and/or volume-resistivity value (ohm-cm) of said base being in the range of  $0.1 \times 1010$  to  $6.0 \times 1010$  in the process releasing paper which is a layered product with the mold-release characteristic resin layer prepared in one [ at least ] field of a base and this base.

[Claim 2] Said base is the thing which contains an organic macromolecule electric conduction agent and/or an inorganic electric conduction agent in the range of 0.05 - 3.00 g/m2, or a process releasing paper according to claim 1 characterized by applying an organic macromolecule electric conduction agent and/or an inorganic electric conduction agent to one [ at least ] field in the range of 0.05 - 3.00 g/m2.

[Claim 3] It is the process releasing paper according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by for said mold-release characteristic resin layer consisting of an alkyd resin, acrylic resin, polyethylene system resin, a polypropylene regin, poly methyl pentene system resin, silicone system resin, ultraviolet curing mold resin, or ionizing-radiation hardening mold resin, and thickness being in the range of 4-50 micrometers.

[Claim 4] Said mold-release characteristic resin layer is a process releasing paper according to claim 3 characterized by being multilayer structure.

[Translation done.]

\* NOTICES \*

JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.\*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

#### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the process releasing paper which is applied to a process releasing paper, especially is used for manufacture of synthetic leather.

[Description of the Prior Art] There are a polyurethane (PU) leather, semi artificial leather, a vinyl chloride (PVC) leather, etc. in the synthetic leather currently manufactured from the former. After applying paste-like PU resin on a process releasing paper and drying and solidifying as the manufacture approach of PU leather, for example, the approach of pasting a base fabric together and exfoliating from a process releasing paper is.

[0003] Moreover, as the manufacture approach of semi artificial leather, paste-like PU resin is applied on a process releasing paper, and desiccation and after solidifying, a PVC foaming layer is formed and it pastes together with a base fabric, and there is the approach of exfoliating from a process releasing paper.

[0004] There is a process releasing paper (PP type) which applied polypropylene (PP) to the base of space 3-pH 8 as an object for PU leather manufacture, and prepared the mold-release characteristic resin layer with a thickness of about 20-50 micrometers as a process releasing paper currently used from the former. moreover, the process releasing paper (methyl pentene system polymer type) which applied the methyl pentene system polymer to the base of space 3-pH 8, and prepared the mold-release characteristic resin layer of a monolayer with a thickness of about 20-50 micrometers as the object for semi artificial leather manufacture, or an object for PVC leather manufacture -- or There is a process releasing paper (acrylic resin type) which applied acrylic resin to the base of space 3-pH 8, and prepared the mold-release characteristic resin layer with a thickness of about 20-50 micrometers. [0005] Moreover, there are a process releasing paper which prepared on the base the melamine alkyd resin with a thickness of about 4-15 micrometers which made the front face smooth as a mold-release characteristic resin layer as a process releasing paper of other types, and a process releasing paper which prepared on the base the mold-release characteristic resin layer which consists of ultraviolet curing mold resin or ionizing-radiation hardening mold resin.

[0006]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, when the usual paper was used as a base of the above process releasing papers, it was easy to generate static electricity at the time of spreading formation of a mold-release characteristic resin layer, and since the process of exfoliation of the synthetic leather from a process releasing paper existed, by manufacture of the synthetic leather using this process releasing paper, generating of static electricity was not avoided further. Thus, when static electricity occurs at the time of synthetic leather manufacture at the time of manufacture of a process releasing paper, the problem that a crack arises is in the mold-release characteristic resin layer and synthetic leather of a process releasing paper.

[0007] Although there are also means, such as installing a mall and making it a humidification ambient atmosphere as preventive measures of the above static electricity generating, at the time of desiccation of winter, such a cure is especially inadequate. Moreover, if the amount of electrifications of static electricity increases, there is danger of an outbreak of a fire and sufficient cure against static electricity is demanded.

[0008] This invention aims at offering the process releasing paper which enabled manufacture of the good synthetic leather which is made in view of such a situation, does not have defects, such as a crack by static electricity generating, in a mold-release characteristic resin layer, but suppresses generating of static electricity, and does not have defects, such as a crack.

[0009]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to attain such a purpose, the process releasing paper of this invention was

considered as a configuration which has the surface-electrical-resistance value (omega) and/or volume-resistivity value (ohm-cm) of said base in the range of 0.1x1010 to 6.0x1010 in the process releasing paper which is a layered product with the mold-release characteristic resin layer prepared in one [ at least ] field of a base and this base. [0010] Moreover, the process releasing paper of this invention was considered as the thing in which said base contains an organic macromolecule electric conduction agent and/or an inorganic electric conduction agent in the range of 0.05 - 3.00 g/m2, or a configuration in which an organic macromolecule electric conduction agent and/or an inorganic electric conduction agent are applied to one [ at least ] field in the range of 0.05 - 3.00 g/m2. [0011] Moreover, in the above process releasing papers, said mold-release characteristic resin layer consisted of an alkyd resin, acrylic resin, polyethylene system resin, a polypropylene regin, poly methyl pentene system resin, silicone system resin, ultraviolet curing mold resin, or ionizing-radiation hardening mold resin, and thickness was considered as a configuration which is in the range of 4-50 micrometers, and a configuration [ as / said whose mold-release characteristic resin layer is multilayer structure further ].

[0012] In above this inventions, a base makes the operation which prevents generating of static electricity at the time of manufacture of a process releasing paper, and the synthetic leather manufacture which used the process releasing paper.

[0013]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the gestalt of operation of this invention is explained with reference to a drawing. <u>Drawing 1</u> is the outline sectional view showing an example of the process releasing paper of this invention. In <u>drawing 1</u>, the process releasing paper 1 consists of a base 2 and a mold-release characteristic resin layer 3 prepared in one field of this base 2, and the surface smooth pattern 4 is formed in the front face of the mold-release characteristic resin layer 3.

[0014] Moreover, drawing 2 is the outline sectional view showing other examples of the process releasing paper of this invention. In drawing 2, the process releasing paper 11 consists of a base 12 and a mold-release characteristic resin layer 13 prepared in one field of this base 12, and the concavo-convex pattern 14 is formed in the front face of the mold-release characteristic resin layer 13.

[0015] In such process releasing papers 1 and 11 of this invention, it is characterized by the surface-electrical-resistance value (omega) and/or volume-resistivity value (ohm-cm) of bases 2 and 12 being within the limits of 0.1x1010 to 6.0x1010. When a surface-electrical-resistance value (omega) and/or a volume-resistivity value (ohm-cm) are within the limits of the above, the prevention effectiveness of static electricity electrification is acquired and it can prevent that the crack by static electricity generating occurs in the stuffed animal nature resin layers 3 and 13 or synthetic leather in the time of formation of the mold-release characteristic resin layers 3 and 13 which are mentioned later, and the synthetic leather manufacture using the process releasing papers 1 and 11.

[0016] In addition, this invention prescribes the measuring method of the surface-electrical-resistance value of bases 2 and 12, or a volume-resistivity value as follows. That is, after sampling one sample each in three places of a center and both ends in the cross direction of a base and leaving this under the environment of 20 degrees C and 65%RH for 1 hour, it measures with an electric resistance measuring device (4329by YOKOGAWA HYU red packer company A+16008A cel).

[0017] Papers, such as kraft paper and paper of fine quality, can be used for the bases 2 and 12 which constitute the process releasing papers 1 and 11. It is desirable to set it as the thickness which the concavo-convex pattern 14 can form in the front face of the mold-release characteristic resin layer 13 by embossing which is mentioned later, for example, it can set up the thickness of bases 2 and 12 in the range which is about 50-200 micrometers while it takes the ingredient to be used into consideration. Moreover, the field by the side of mold-release characteristic resin layer 3 formation of a base 2 and the field by the side of mold-release characteristic resin layer 13 formation of a base 12 may perform heating or corona discharge treatment beforehand, in order to raise the adhesive property of a base and a mold-release characteristic resin layer.

[0018] As combination of the main raw material of bases 2 and 12, the following combination is possible. As pulp combination, L-BKP and N-BKP are made into the subject of pulp fiber, and maculature and recycled pulp are suitably blended with this. Moreover, as an additive, defoaming agents, such as an internal sizing compound, cation-ized starch, a fatty-acid-ester system, and special paraffin series, etc. can be used.

[0019] In the size press process of base manufacture, coating of the size press liquid which blended corn starch, the surface sizing compound, the electric conduction agent, etc. is carried out to stencil paper. By passing through this size press process, size press liquid will be applied to both sides of a base, and it will sink also into the interior of a base.

[0020] The electric conduction agents to be used are an organic macromolecule electric conduction agent and/or an

inorganic electric conduction agent. The cationic polymer which are quarternary ammonium salt with anionic polar groups, such as nonionic polymers, such as polyvinyl alcohol, polyacrylamide, and a polyethylene glycol, and sulfonation styrene resin, such as a polymer and the 4th class ammoniumchloride, as an organic giant-molecule electric conduction agent is mentioned. Moreover, as an inorganic electric conduction agent, a calcium oxide, sodium aluminate, a zinc oxide, tin oxide, a calcium chloride, a lithium chloride, potassium chloride, a magnesium chloride, carbon black, etc. are mentioned.

[0021] the amount of coating in the content in the bases 2 and 12 of the above electric conduction agents or a base 2, and 12 front faces -- 0.05 - 3.0 g/m<sup>2</sup> -- it can consider as within the limits of 0.2-2.0g/m<sup>2</sup> preferably. The surface-electrical-resistance value (omega) and/or volume-resistivity value (ohm-cm) of bases 2 and 12 tend to become that an electric conduction dose is less than two 0.05 g/m less than with 0.1x1010. It becomes what has the inadequate prevention effectiveness of static electricity electrification, and the crack by static electricity generating will occur in the stuffed animal nature resin layers 3 and 13 or synthetic leather in the time of formation of the mold-release characteristic resin layers 3 and 13 mentioned later, and the synthetic leather manufacture using the process releasing papers 1 and 11. Moreover, even if an electric conduction dose exceeds 3.0 g/m<sup>2</sup>, the further improvement in the prevention effectiveness of static electricity electrification is not obtained, but it becomes disadvantageous also in ingredient cost.

[0022] Resin with well-known alkyd resin, acrylic resin, polyethylene system resin, polypropylene regin, poly methyl pentene system resin, silicone system resin, ultraviolet curing mold resin, ionizing-radiation hardening mold resin, etc. can be used for the mold-release characteristic resin layers 3 and 13 which constitute the process releasing papers 1 and 11, they can select it in consideration of detachability with the resin for synthetic leather, and poly methyl pentene system resin, polypropylene resin, and its alkyd resin are especially desirable.
[0023] Formation of the mold-release characteristic resin layers 3 and 13 can perform the above-mentioned resin by the film laminating method by the base 2, the approach of applying on 12 by methods, such as a roll coat, a gravure coat, an extrusion coat, a knife coat, a MAIYA bar coat, and a dipping coat, an adhesives spreading lamination, thermofusion lamination, etc. The hardening approaches of resin may be which approaches, such as the hardening methods, such as the heat-curing approach, ultraviolet rays, and ionizing radiation. Moreover, the mold-release characteristic resin layers 3 and 13 are good also as multilayer structure in consideration of the detachability of synthetic leather, a process, etc. In the formation process of this mold-release characteristic resin layer, since the surface-electrical-resistance value (omega) and/or volume-resistivity value (ohm-cm) of bases 2 and 12 are within the limits of 0.1x1010 to 6.0x1010 as mentioned above, the prevention effectiveness of static electricity

electrification is fully discovered, and it is prevented that the crack by static electricity generating occurs in a mold-

[0024] 3-100 micrometers of thickness of such mold-release characteristic resin layers 3 and 13 can be preferably set to about 4-50 micrometers. If detachability with synthetic leather worsens that the thickness of a mold-release characteristic resin layer is less than 3 micrometers at the time of synthetic leather manufacture and it exceeds 100 micrometers, while curl of a process releasing paper will become large, it becomes difficult and is not desirable to make the depth of the concavo-convex pattern 14 into sufficient depth (depth exceeding 50 micrometers).

[0025] The process releasing paper 1 which has the surface smooth pattern 4 in the mold-release characteristic resin layer 3 is obtained according to the above processes. On the other hand, the process releasing paper 11 which has the concavo-convex pattern 14 in the mold-release characteristic resin layer 13 takes the following embossing processes. That is, the concavo-convex pattern 14 is formed in the mold-release characteristic resin layer 13, pressuring the embossing machine which counters and is equipped with the embossing roll in which irregularity was formed, the paper roll which receives the irregularity, a metal roll, or a metal roll with the surface irregularity corresponding to the shape of toothing of an embossing roll for the above-mentioned mold-release characteristic resin layer 13 to contact an embossing roll for a process releasing paper with a sink and the heated embossing roll. Usually, 80-150 degrees C and a pressure have [ whenever / stoving temperature / of an embossing roll ] desirable 40 - 100 kg/cm extent.

[0026] Next, manufacture of the synthetic leather using the process releasing paper of this invention is explained. First, the resin constituent for synthetic leather is applied on the mold-release characteristic resin layer of a process releasing paper. The pattern (concavo-convex pattern) corresponding to the surface pattern configuration of a mold-release characteristic resin layer is formed in the resin layer applied on the mold-release characteristic resin layer. Then, after drying lamination and a resin layer to this and cooling base fabrics (for example, textile fabrics, a nonwoven fabric, etc.) to it, it exfoliates in it and synthetic leather can be obtained to it.

[0027] By the manufacture approach of the synthetic leather using the process releasing paper of such this

release characteristic resin layer.

invention, since the surface-electrical-resistance value (omega) and/or volume-resistivity value (ohm-cm) of a base are within the limits of  $0.1 \times 1010$  to  $6.0 \times 1010$ , the prevention effectiveness of good static electricity electrification is acquired, and it is prevented that the crack by static electricity generating occurs in the mold-release characteristic resin layer of synthetic leather or a process releasing paper.

[0028] In addition, resin, such as polyurethane and a polyvinyl chloride, can be used for the resin constituent for the above-mentioned synthetic leather. When using polyurethane, it is desirable to make solid content of a resin constituent into about 20 - 50%. Moreover, when using a polyvinyl chloride, it is desirable to use the resin constituent which mixed with plasticizers, such as a dioctyl phthalate and dilauryl phthalate, the foaming agent, the stabilizer, etc., and was distributed. As the method of application of such a resin constituent, the method of application with conventionally well-known a knife coat, a roll coat, a gravure coat, etc. can be mentioned. [0029]

[Example] Next, a concrete example is shown and this invention is further explained to a detail.

[0030] The rosin emulsion as a sizing compound was added for cation-ized starch 0.15% of the weight 0.7% of the weight to the pulp slurry which blended 22.5 % of the weight of [example 1] N-BKP, 67.5 % of the weight of L-BKP, and the maculature generated from the process 10% of the weight, and carried out beating. Subsequently, the pulp slurry was adjusted to pH5.5, stencil paper was milled, and coating of the size press liquid which blended corn starch, the surface sizing compound, and the electric conduction agent at the size press process was carried out to stencil paper, and the paper of U.S. basis-weight 125 g/m2 was milled, and it considered as the base. In addition, as an electric conduction agent, the 4th class ammoniumchloride was used and the electric conduction agent content of a base was 2.0 g/m2.

[0031] Next, after sampling one sample each in three places of a center and both ends in the right-angled direction (cross direction) to the paper-milling flow direction and leaving this under the environment of 20 degrees C and 65%RH about the above-mentioned base for 24 hours, as a result of measuring a surface-electrical-resistance value (omega) and a volume-resistivity value (ohm-cm) with an electric resistance measuring device (4329by YOKOGAWA HYU red packer company A+16008A cel), it was 0.2x1010.

[0032] Thus, the polypropylene regin (FW163 by Chisso Corp.) was extruded, it applied by the coat method, it dried and the mold-release characteristic resin layer with a thickness of 30 micrometers was formed in the base which milled paper. Subsequently, to the embossing machine which countered and was equipped with the embossing roll and the paper roll in which irregularity was formed, it let it pass so that the above-mentioned mold-release characteristic resin layer might contact an embossing roll, and the concavo-convex pattern was formed in the mold-release characteristic resin layer, and the process releasing paper of this invention was obtained. In addition, the pressurization to the mold-release characteristic resin layer according the temperature of an embossing roll to 120 degrees C and an embossing roll was set as 60 kg/cm.

[0033] Although formation of this mold-release characteristic resin layer was performed under the environment of the temperature of 25 degrees C, and 20% of humidity, defective generating of a crack etc. was not seen by the mold-release characteristic resin layer, without being influenced of static electricity.

[0034] Synthetic leather was produced using the process releasing paper produced as mentioned above. That is, first, the polyurethane resin constituent for synthetic leather epidermis of 30% of solid content was applied to the mold-release characteristic resin layer side of a process releasing paper by the knife coat method (path clearance 150micrometer), and after desiccation and polyurethane resin adhesives were applied by the knife coat method, it dried, and the synthetic leather which has a lamination and irregularity pattern corresponding to [dry, exfoliate from a process releasing paper after aging, and ] a concavo-convex pattern for a base fabric was obtained to this adhesive coated surface.

[0035] Although production of the above-mentioned synthetic leather was performed under the environment of the temperature of 25 degrees C, and 20% of humidity, defective generating of a crack etc. was not seen by synthetic leather, without being influenced of static electricity.

[0036] Used the magnesium chloride as an electric conduction agent which carries out [example 2] use, and the electric conduction agent content of a base was made into 0.1 g/m2, and also the base was produced like the example 1. As a result of measuring a surface-electrical-resistance value (omega) and a volume-resistivity value (ohm-cm) like an example 1 about this base, it was 1.0x1010 and 1.4x1010, respectively.

[0037] Thus, the mold-release characteristic resin layer with a thickness of 30 micrometers was formed in the base which milled paper like the example 1, the concavo-convex pattern was prepared in it, and the process releasing paper was obtained to it. Although formation of this mold-release characteristic resin layer was performed under the environment of the temperature of 25 degrees C, and 20% of humidity, defective generating of a crack etc. was not

seen by the mold-release characteristic resin layer, without being influenced of static electricity.

[0038] Synthetic leather was produced like the example 1 using the process releasing paper produced as mentioned above. Consequently, defective generating of a crack etc. was not seen by synthetic leather, without could obtain the synthetic leather which has a concavo-convex pattern corresponding to a concavo-convex pattern, and being influenced of static electricity.

[0039] Used polystyrene sulfonate Shio as an electric conduction agent which carries out [example 3] use, and the electric conduction agent content of a base was made into 3.0 g/m2, and also the base was produced like the example 1. As a result of measuring a surface-electrical-resistance value (omega) and a volume-resistivity value (ohm-cm) like an example 1 about this base, it was 1.8x1010 and 2.6x1010, respectively.

[0040] Thus, the mold-release characteristic resin layer with a thickness of 30 micrometers was formed in the base which milled paper like the example 1, the concavo-convex pattern was prepared in it, and the process releasing paper was obtained to it. Although formation of this mold-release characteristic resin layer was performed under the environment of the temperature of 25 degrees C, and 20% of humidity, defective generating of a crack etc. was not seen by the mold-release characteristic resin layer, without being influenced of static electricity.

[0041] Synthetic leather was produced like the example 1 using the process releasing paper produced as mentioned above. Consequently, defective generating of a crack etc. was not seen by synthetic leather, without could obtain the synthetic leather which has a concavo-convex pattern corresponding to a concavo-convex pattern, and being influenced of static electricity.

[0042] The size press liquid used for production of a [example of comparison] base was not made to contain an electric conduction agent, and also the base was produced like the example 1. As a result of measuring a surface-electrical-resistance value (omega) and a volume-resistivity value (ohm-cm) like an example 1 about this base, it was 2.0x1011 and 4.5x1011, respectively.

[0043] Thus, the mold-release characteristic resin layer with a thickness of 30 micrometers was formed in the base which milled paper like the example 1, the concavo-convex pattern was prepared in it, and the process releasing paper was obtained to it. Although formation of this mold-release characteristic resin layer was performed under the environment of the temperature of 25 degrees C, and 20% of humidity, and static electricity was produced, defective generating of a crack etc. was not seen by the mold-release characteristic resin layer.

[0044] Next, synthetic leather was produced under the environment of the temperature of 25 degrees C, and 20% of humidity like the example 1 using the process releasing paper produced as mentioned above. Consequently, the synthetic leather which has a concavo-convex pattern corresponding to a concavo-convex pattern was able to be obtained. However, static electricity occurred and the defect by the crack occurred in the mold-release characteristic resin layer of a process releasing paper, and synthetic leather.

[0045]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained in full detail above, according to this invention, a process releasing paper is considered as the configuration which consists of a base and a layered product with the mold-release characteristic resin layer in which it was prepared in one [ at least ] field of this base. Since a surface-electrical-resistance value (omega) and/or a volume-resistivity value (ohm-cm) make a base the thing of 0.1x1010 to 6.0x1010 within the limits, a mold-release characteristic resin layer Defects, such as a crack by static electricity, are not produced at the time of the formation, it is good and synthetic leather manufacture of the high quality which suppresses generating of static electricity and does not have defects, such as a crack, is enabled regardless of the humidity of an ambient atmosphere in manufacture of the synthetic leather using the process releasing paper of this invention.

[Translation done.]